In the Specification

Please replace the first paragraph beginning on page 17, line 6 as follows:

The snow riding apparatus of the present invention provides a new and useful mount 50 introduced in Figures 4 and 6 to which second or forward binding 16 is secured by means of fasteners 44. Binding 16 includes ~~binding brackets~~ left and right mounts 38 and 40 as well as an arcuate rear strap 42, similar to that shown in Figure 5. Accordingly, mount 50 along with binding 16 form an assembly adapted to secure to the support surface of the snowboard and is adapted to support a rider wearing a boot.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 18, line 17 and ending on page 19, line 13 as follows:

Base member ~~50~~52 has a centrally located circular opening 60 formed therein. As is seen in Figure 9, this central opening has a radially inwardly projecting flange 62 that defines an undercut 64. Coupling member 72, on the other hand, has an outwardly projecting lip 74 that forms a shoulder 76 which is engaged by flange 62. Disk-shaped coupling member 72 is shown in Figure 9 in a nested state where it is disposed in the circular opening 60 in base member 52. Disk-shaped coupling member 72 has a bottom surface 78 that is adapted to confront the upper surface 12 of the snowboard 10 when base member 52 is affixed thereon in a mounted state. The interactions of flange 62 and shoulder 76 then secure the lip 74 of coupling member 72 between the flange 62 and the snowboard 10. When in the nested state, coupling member 72 and base member 52 are generally in a common plane with their upper and lower surfaces being co-extensive and co-planar; that is, coupling member 72 and base member 52 are substantially co-planar flat plates when in the nested relationship. Coupling member 72 has a plurality of threaded openings 80

that are adapted to receive standard threaded fasteners thereby to secure binding 16 thereto. With reference to Figure 12, it may be seen that the underside of base member 52 has a plurality of cavities 102 formed in the lower surface 55 thereof in order to reduce the amount of metal and weight of mount 50.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 11 as follows:

Latch 90 includes a movable rod 92 that is disposed in latch bores 66 and 82 when in a locked condition. To this end, rod 92 has an enlarged head portion 94 that has a diameter slightly less than the first diameter of first portion 68 of latch bore 66 and of latch bore 82. A shaft portion 96 extends from enlarged head portion 94 exteriorly of second portion 70 of latch bore 66. When in the locked position, shown in Figure 10, shaft 96 resides in latch bore 66 with enlarged head portion 94 engaging latch bore 82. In the unlocked position, head portion 94 is withdrawn from latch bore 82 and into first portion 68 of latch bore 66. A spring element 98 is mounted around shaft 96 in first portion 68 of latch bore 66 and is operative to bias enlarged head portion 94 toward the locked state. To facilitate manipulation of latch rod 90, a manually gripable ring 100 is provided at a distal end of shaft portion 96.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 9 and ending on page 23, line 9 as follows:

While the above embodiment of mount 50 shows an exemplary embodiment of latch 90, it should be appreciated that other latching structures are possible. Thus, for example, with reference to Figures 13-15 it may be seen that a mount 150 employs a latch 120 that is operative to interact between base member 152 and coupling member 172. In this embodiment, base member 152 has a latch bore formed by a first portion 168 that is circular in cross-section and extends radially of coupling member 172. An elongate second portion 170 is circular in cross-section

and extends perpendicularly to first portion 168. A latch rod 180 is reciprocally mounted in second portion 170 against the force of biasing spring element ~~198~~190. A pair of ball bearings 182 are disposed in first portion 168 of the latch bore arrangement and are sized to engage a notch 174 formed in the peripheral edge of coupling member 172. As is shown best in Figures 13 and 14, rod 180 has a diameter such that ball bearings 182 are held in a locked state engaging notch 174 so that coupling member 172 is prevented from rotation and is thus in a locked state. However, as is shown in Figure 15, rod 180 has a first circumferential channel 184 which may be moved into registration with ball bearings 182 so that they move out of engagement with notch 174 thereby to allow coupling member 172 to rotate relative to base member 152. A second circumferential groove 186 is provided on rod 180 and may register with a detent ball 188 that, along with a detent spring 190 is located in a detent bore 192. The detent is engaged when ball bearings 182 are in the locked state. Latch 120 accordingly provides a push rod assembly that allows ball bearings 182 to move between a locked and an unlocked state.

In the Drawings

Please replace the fourth sheet of drawings showing Figures 10 and 11 with the attached Replacement Sheet.